W. H. Harris, Ohio...
H. Williams, Va.
C. Bone, IB.
Masterson, Ili.
Maring & Miller, Iowa
L. Gall, Ill.
Fry & Smith, Ill.

In consequence of the Fourth of July falling on Wednesday, intentions were early formed to do up the work of both days of the market of bullocks in one dsy. Hence we were not surprised when we arrived, before 8 o'clock, to find the butchers in pretty full force on the ground, ready for early operations, but quite unwilling to pay the advance asked, in conse-quence of the large deficiency in the supply, because it appeared to be an almost universal opinion that only a very limited supply was needed. We believe if there had been but 500 bullocks in the sale-pens, there would have been no great reason to advance the price, since butchers are not short, and the retail trade is not expected to be anything like equal to what it was the last week, counting back from to-day. And it was only in consequence of a little anxiety on the part of the retail butchers to buy early in the morning a few bullocks to be killed immediately, that the market assumed the air of life it had for a few hours. The weather is very favorable for the season, the morning opening a little overcast, and the temperature mild. The general trouble is the dust. With this every animal was coated on the way from the cars to the sale-pens, thus somewhat injuring the good appearance of the stock, which is, as for a long time it has been, generally in prime condition. There are not as many line Bullocks, but plenty of such as are suitable for our first-class. The present last here, which is, as for a long time it has been, generally in prime condition. There are not as many line Bullocks, but plenty of such as are suitable for our first-class of last week, is not as good there being more rough Ozen, some of which were doubtless from the Choctaw Nation, and of a breed that, however fit the animals may be made, always lack weight just where the meat is the most valuable. There begins to be, also, a sprinkling of grass Steers, but the bulk of the stock is of good, fair quality, and suitable for the retail market trade. As the day wore on it became painfully apparent to those interested that all the early Hife of the market had departed, and before noon husiness was as did as to the dullest days of the season, and some of the brokers who had rough lots of stock declared the time market was not as good as it was last Tuesday. Our own opinion is that there was an advance upon the bost had been but 500 bullocks in the sale-pens, there would and some of the brokers who had not a loss of the demarket was not as good as it was last Tuesday, own opinion is that there was an advance upon the best coks; that quite a number of the very best sold at 9c. net \$\tilde{\psi}\$ and \$a\$ inger proportion sold at 9c. than were sold at that 1set \$k\$, but that the average quality not being quite so good, the mag price will remain the same. In fact, the only alteration are quotations is to show a slight adevanc upon first class and

though all the stock will not be sold.

SALES OF CATTLE.

Owing to the necessity of sathering all of our information in one day and preparing it for the printer, we are unable to give as full and satisfactory reports of sales of different droves as usual; but the following will show sales of or all grades.

Murray & Glover bought a fine lot of 34 Ohio Steers this morning of Pat. Eagan part grade Durham, which they hold at 9cc, for the choice. Walter Briggs, negoti ting for some of the finest ones for some first class retail butchers that he buys for, expects to pay 9jc, and no more. This is jc, higher than last week.

J. C. Hoag has a lot of Hollingsworth & Phelps's small, slim lithnois grass Steers, which will probably sell at an average of 8c.

linois grass Steers, which will probably sell at an average of our dinois grass Steers, which will probably sell at an average of our dinois at the condition of the condition o

average Sc. upon 74 cwt. which is 5 cwt. below the owner's estimate. The quality is not as good as last week, while the price is about the same.

Henry Myers is selling 48 head of good Indians steers for Gus. Caldwell, some of them choice grade Durhams, the best of which are held at 95c; 10 of the tail sold at 55c.

George Ayroult bought, about three weeks ago, at Albany, of Occ. Wilson, a drove of good ripe Kentucky Darhams at \$4.00 per cwt, and took them to his farm, where they have done well. Thirty head on sale to day are estimated at \$5 cwt. and expected to sell mostly at 95c, and make a gain of about \$6 a head for keeping and commission. The first 19 sold averaged \$83. Daniel Barnes & Bro. are selling a drive of good fair Hilliods ateers, estimated at 7 cwt each, which they bought of Shuester & Co., a pretty even lot that will run out \$2 did.

J. C. Heng & Bro. bought Heath & Dresser's drove of good Northern Indiana Steers at \$70, which the seller estimated was about \$5c. 49 fb. The fair weight, he says is \$5 cwt., but they only retail at 9c. upon \$5 cwt. a versging about \$77.50 or \$70, the best of them at \$270c. selling weight. \$M. Dresser, while in company with this drove, was killed by being accidentally knocked from the top of a cars to Decatur, Mich., being in the yat timber projecting over the track.

Clark, Val'd & ceneficia are selling three droves—one of 48 head from lows by Watson, a had do to f Chectaw Ozen and medium Scers, at \$2.00 km of the property of the company with this drove when the property of the selling three droves—one of 48 head from lows by Watson, a had do to f Chectaw Ozen and medium Scers, at 80.00 km of the first Hillion's Steers, 7 cwt, at last dy \$6c.

Barney Bartram has a drove of Alexander & Conner's Bull-

s. thing as well as last week. For 40 of the b

os. White & Son have 158 head of H. R. Smith & Co.'s Iowa stock, which they declare are not selling as well as last week.
They are selling at 8000 upon 75 cwt average weight.
Mr. Dalten bought at Albany, of Morgan, 21 Wisconin Steers,
Everage 35 cwt, at a cost in the yard here at \$36 50, at a commis

Mr. Datton bought at Albany, of Morgan, 2 to Robush extenses is own, at a cost in the yard here at \$35.50, at a commission of \$2 each.

Valentine & Martin sold 38 Illinois Distillers, average \$\frac{6}{2}\$ owt. at a commission of \$42 each.

Valentine & Martin sold 38 Illinois Distillers, average \$\frac{6}{2}\$ owt. at 8 commission of \$2 each.

Mr. P. McIntyre sold 48 for Barber, Brown & Co., Illinois 7 cwt. Steers of good fair quality at \$2\frac{20}{2}\$.

Hard & Cary, 41 bought here of Frank White, Ky Durhams, 26 of them estimated at 9 cwt., and sell at 9c., and 15 at 7 ic.—

will seal for as much a pound as the hexviest.

C. W. Conger has \$6 head selling for Stevens at \$7\frac{20}{2}\$ c., mostly \$6\$ hard lot, from \$1.0 \text{ 9 cwt.}\$.

Lessa Eudious sold \$60 common stock, Illinois Steers for Masterson, at 8c. upon \$6\$ cwt.

Joseph, H. Williams has \$6\$ Ohio Durham 8 cwt. Steers, owned by Ed. Williams, which will sell at \$c., and just about the same as last week.

By Ed. Williams, which we have a series of the large Herry Hurd has 67 good 65 cwt. Steers from Illinois, by Pat. Keern, the top of which sell at 9c.
Charles G Teed is selling 75 head, mostly Durham grades, from Pickaway County, Ohic, by J. B. Parcels, some a little course, estimated to average 8c., and expected to sell at 9c., final

coarse, estimated to average &c., and expected to sen at \$c., most average about \$73.

Birron Ulery has 112 of John T. Alexander's Bullocks, a very nice drove for retailing which he is holding hard for an average of 8c., but may not exceed \$6c.—the market rather better for such Illinois Steers than last week.

T. C. Eastman sells \$7 good fair Illinos Steers for Joel Daiby, estimated \$7 cwt, and expected to average \$67. He considers the market but little if any better than last week, on the whole Parkinses.

D. G. Culver bought 48 here to sell again, good 9 cwt. Steers, which he retailed, he cetimates at an average of 9c. 平 lb upon

D. G. Culver benght 42 here to sell gain, good 9 cwt. Steers, which he retailed, he estimates at an average of 9c. P h upon actest weights.

Murray & Giver sell one of John T. Afexander's droves at a little better terms for owner than last week. The stock is not quite so good, and sells for about the same price—that is, about 53c. upon 65 cwt for fair lithods steers.

John A. Merritt bas a drove for Alexander & Fitch, the most of which is composed of green lithods steers. Three of the tail sold for \$125, and another lot at 8c. P h. \$53 each, and but few of the top at 9c. It is a bad-selling drove, and dragged through the entire day.

Wm. Florence sold 47 Missouri bullocks for Bush, green steers and course exect, at 728c. Also, 25 for J. S. Parcels, fine fat Ohio Duthanas, average 05 cwt, at 826c, probably not far from 9c. average upon 8 c \*\* t.

\*\*RAISE OF BROKERS IN PART HERE AND PART IN REEGEN, Haring & Miller, 96 head of Jown stock for A. R. Turner, rough Oxen and thin Steers, werrage 65 cwt, at 7528c, nearly all et the latter figure. 107 head for J. L. Gill, from the Pearia, all distillery, some of them good fat Steers, at 7528c, and at no higher ra'es than same quality last week.

Sege & Pickering sold 36 Missouri Steers and Oxen for Danie Pearia, at relative of the old Daniel, at \$50 a \$100, and about 8c. P h. The home weight 1.540 fb. sell here at 75 cwt, net. For Mr. Newman 31 Jown et ck. Oxen and Steers, course and rough, 25 7745c. 18 fair Jown 5t. Schon and 5toers and on the rates of last wick.

Beach & Bray, sold 52 for P. Nettingham, Hilmois, course, Beach & Bray, sold 52 for P. Nettingham, Hilmois, course, Beach & Bray, sold 52 for P. Nettingham, Hilmois, course,

ch & Bray, sold 52 for P. Nettingham, Illinois, course Oxen and Steers, at 74 284c., and 18 fair Ohio Steers for rough Oxen and Steezs, at 75 days, and to the set of the Walker stille.

Gillett & Toffey 116 for Wood & Conkle, fair 65 cwt. (Hilinois) Steels at \$50., 17 Steers, 55 cwt. each, at 75c., and one pair of Oxen at \$40. 5c. Pt for A. Leonard from Ohio.

J. Church, 30 Ohio for Kitfin, 75 cwt. Stegs and course Oxen,

Ozen at \$140, 20. 4h for Kithn, 'ci cwt, Stage and course Ozen, J. Church, 30 Ohi for Kithn, 'ci cwt, Stage and course Ozen, not fat, '720c.

Judging from the number of Cows in the stables, and the remarkably few buyers seen around them, and the doleful looks and talks of the Cow morehants, who, by the by, are nearly all frish, we are satisfied that the market is just as dull as ever. We don't think the average selling price of good, fair-looking fresh nills Cows is \$40 cas h.

Veal Calves do not sell as well this week as they did last. To bring 6c a pound, five weight, a Calf must be fat and smooth, and weigh 175 to 25 fb.

It is true that now and then one sells a little higher, but it is calv a chance one. The top of the market is 6c., and it is not very lively at that for the best, and only be, for ordinary calves, such as are old and not fat, or small tolerable fat ones, but too young to suit retail butchers. There is and has been for some mostins a marked falling off in the number of kittens offered for sale—that is calves only two or timee days old, which are sold, but hered and esten by human beings in this city by the thousand. It is pity the trade would not be stop antirely. It will be noticed that the number of calves received this week is very much less than last week, and that, by the rule of supply regulating price, should invested and price lower.

We noticed a sale of calves to day that weighed 270th down to 255 fb, and-cre at 169 fb, not fat and smooth, but really in very good condition for the butcher, at 5 centar, and we noticed that shirhough the supply was so much smaller than usual, the demand was quite in secondance.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

This branch of the live-stock market has suffered this week, a very severe fluctuarion. The tide that went up so strong during the previous week, has fooded back on the cho lower than it was at first. The depression that showed itself so strong on Monday and Tuesday, affected Lambs rather mure than it did Sheep. The market was quite overstocked with Lambs—so much so, that several hundred that came into Browning's pens

each: very unprofitable stock for all parties, and really a pity that it should not to the butcher at this time of year, when graing is so abundant.

It was a saved by several of the brokers on Monday that their Lamba averaging 44 each were fully as good as those which averaging 45 each were fully as good as those which averaged 45 last week. We should say the decrease upon Sheep was not more than half a dollar on the average.

The receipts of Sheep the first six months of 1850 greatly exceed the first six months of 1850. The number in the first six months of 1850 was 185,154. The number in the first six months of 1850 was 177,485—excess 19301. Mr. Moore, Clerk for Browning, recerts the numbers received there in the first six months of 1850 was 177,485—excess 19301. Mr. Moore, Clerk for Browning, recerts the numbers received there in the first six months of 1850 was 177,485—excess 19301. Mr. Moore, Clerk for Browning, recerts the numbers received there in the first six months of 1850 was 177,485—excess 19301. Mr. Moore, Clerk for Browning, recerts the numbers received there in the first six months of 1850 was 177,485—excess 19301. Mr. Moore, Clerk for Browning, recept the first should be seen at 1850 was 185

Wn. Vork 21s; Thos. Hossberry, 8s; Levi Miller, 29; William M. Miller, 21.;

From New Jersey—Richard Bellis, 190; D. S. Gramer, 40; M. Appar, 26; Andrew Robbins, 299; Jacob West, 69; C. Wills, 12; Peter Brewer, 23; Gee. B. Holcoube. 281; Peter A. Bloom, 60; B. Lawrance, 22; Z. Osmun, 76; Oliver Kline, 142; Craig & Mayberry, 66; J. S. Sweessy, 30; Jos. Soudder, 10.

From Pennsylvania—Stem & Hohler, 165.

From Ohio—R. McGraw, 384; Henry Downing, 210; H. Fish, 197; Wn. Myers, 365; Pudlong, Simons & Co., 200.

From Indian—John Simons, 76; A. R. Turner, 230; John A. Glass, 265.

From Canada-E. Owens. 196.

From Canada—F. Owens. 189.
We give a few reports of sheep brokers' sales, to show the average of the market:
At Browning s—Thos. C Larkin sold 524 Sheep and Lambs in pine lots, at an average of \$3 49.
Hert & West sold 450 head, mostly Lambs, at \$3\pi 12c. net a

Hert & West sold 450 head, mostly Lambs, at \$6012c. net a pound.

Joseph McCarty sold 559 at \$3 53 average.
Robert H. Hume, 1,14 at \$4 60 average.
Of the receipts at Browning's, the clerk says:
The receipts being 2,600 head more than last week, and not as large since the third week in November last, caused a decline in the prices of fully 50 cents \$\vec{p}\$ head, on Sheep and Lambs both. The quality on an average was not very good, especially Lambs, some of which sold as low as \$12 shillings a head. Contrary to expectation, however, there are not many left at the olose of the market today, and as but very few are expected this week, it being the 4th of July week, the prospects for next week are somewhat better for diovets. The daily receipts were as follows: June 21, 351, June 28, 673; June 20, 1,230; June 30, 265; July 1, 138; Joly 2, 1,478; July 4, 1,225.

McGraw & O'Brien report 2,726 head, sold at an average of \$3.59, received by McGraw & O'Brien; 1187 Cart R. Mo-

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—JULY 3.—Before Justice Goeld.

THE ALLEGED ERIBERY OF A CITY OFFICIAL.

The case of Alexander Ward, the ex-Inspector of Sidewalks, indicted for receiving a bribe, was resumed to day.

Jacob R Shalaht, who is alleged to have given the bribe, and whose examination was commenced yesterday, was further examined. The amount of the first bill paid by the city was \$11340, not \$11240; not \$11240; not in a bill on the 41bb of June, and drew the money on the 11th; thought he put in a bill on the 11th, and drew it on the 25th, for \$19780; prior to putting in the bill of the 11th, Ward told him not to make the bills so large; replied that the work was done, and he could not help it; (identified the bill and the indorsement of Mr. Ward); between the time the secred bill was put in and its payment, had several conversations with Ward about the work; had one conversation, think on the 25th, at Crook & Doff's, under the Street Commissioner's office; Ward then told him to go to the Controller's office and get his warrant for the second bill, and to hurry back, and he would wait; did not get the warrant, but went and got a friend to discount another bill of \$143; went back to Crook & Doff's; Ward then said he was short and wanted money; sid he could not pay such per centage, if he (Ward) called it ner centage; told Ward hen (witness) had better shrow up the work than pay so heavy; Ward said that would do; of the bill of \$143 paid Ward \$30; that was July 2, corner of Fifty-first street and Eighth avenue; were sitting together on the stoep; asked how much money witness could sparar out of that bill (the one of \$143); had had a hill cashed that day, of \$10.20, which had never been paid; bill cashed that day, of \$10.20, which had never been paid; bill cashed that day, of \$10.20, which had never been paid; bill cashed that day, of \$10.20, which had never been paid; bill cashed that day, of \$10.20, which had never been paid; bill cashed that day, of \$10.20, which had never been paid; bill cashed that day, of if witness had drawn the bill last proved; answered take he has some money; said he was short, and wanted \$25; gave it, and left him; subsequently, at Crook & Duffs, asked for more money; witness replied that he was going to stop doing business in that way: Ward said he wanted mency to take his family in the country; asked how much he wanted; said \$50; told him he had but \$10, and had his men to pay; took all the money out of his pocket at French's, and put it on the counter-gold, told Ward to take it all; he took \$5e; witness said it was "rough"; Ward then put back \$20 and kept \$30; told Ward, "so help me God, it's the last you will get from me"; after the 25th Ward certified no more bills; Ward carried three or four other bills of witness's some time, and, though witness asked for them, they were never signed nor put in

one mere bills; Ward carried three or four other bills of witness's some time, and, though witness saked for them, they were never signed nor put in

Gress-examined—Was introduced to Mr. Ward a year and a half or two years ago; was then holding this office; asked him to give witness some of the work of lettering and numbering; had given him some, but with no agreement further than witness was to do the work; was to furnish the signs, pencil, and letter them for 25 cents each the price always paid; Ward said \$2 per day was allowed for putting up the signs; Ward saked witness to hire a friend of his to put up the signs, which be did, made no profit on the job—lost by it, but would not if paid all his bills; if paid all, could not tell without referring to his book the profit; a cert in bill produced, dated July 9, \$112 45, had been discounted, but not paid by the city; another of July 2, \$172, stood in the same relation; they were assigned; witness thought he had five more bills not paid, for signs (urnished, about \$400 or \$500, a d he had 1,500 signs on hand when he abandoned the work; of the signs on hand, no bill had been made out; never swore to such a thing; was in the Grand Jury-toon three or four days getting up this case; old not sweag there that he had agreed to give Ward 50 per cent; knew Johl Richardson; told the Grand Jury that Mr. Richardson said he had made the arrangement between him (witness) and Ward about the percentage; swore before the Grand Jury that there was no agreement.

THE SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

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THE SUNDAY THEATRICALS.

Here the bribery case was suspended, and Mr. Arthur appeared and asked the commitment of four parties—Jas. O'Coner, theory Sick, Edward Hammend, and Otto Hoym, in default of \$4,000 each ball in each case, being in the matter of theatrical exhibitions on Sunday.

Mr. Brudy, as counsel for the defendant, objected to this ball, being under a new law, the constitutionality of which was doubted; the law was a peculiar one, and applied only to the city.

doubted; the law was a peculiar one, and applied only to the city.

Judge Gould—The city is probably esteemed in dauger.

Mr. Brady said that the parties, if convicted, would lose their business, and will be severely punished.

Judge Gould old not think the prisoners had a right to question the validity of the law.

Mr. Arthur said that in all the 25 or 36 cases on similar motions of law no ball had been given except interchangeably; in each instance \$300 and \$500 ball had been accepted. Counsel was anxious to try these cases, and good ball was asked that the farthering of the accused might be secured.

Judge Gould did not think \$1,000 ball excessive; it was necessary to show the prisoners, who were continually violating the law, that its enforcement was an earnest matter.

THE BRIBERY CASE RESUMED.

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The cross-exmination of Mr. Slaight was then resumed—Supposed the first \$25 given Ward was a loan; Ward said he would pay it back; did not think the second sum paid was a loan; was infimate with Ward up to last Spring; did not visit each other's houses: nor ride out together; belonged to the same political party; had a little difference shout a primary election; thought Mr. Brady could best tell when the primaries were held.

Mr. Brady remarked that be had not been at a primary in fitten yours, and knew nothing about them.

Mr. Slaight continued—Was on good terms with Ward until December, when witness's confidence in him was shaken; it had been more than the continued.

Mr. Brady could best tell when the primaries were held.

Mr. Brady remarked that he had not been at a primary in fitteen years, and knew nothing about them.

Mr. Sleight continued—Was on good terms with Ward until December, when witness's confidence in him was shaken; it had been somewhat shaken when the moneys were demanded, but up to December enterthined no bad feeling; Ward kept promising that the unapproved bills should be responsed; thought first of prosecuting Ward in the first part of February; complained to the Street Commissioner to have him removed; sent in a writren charge; Ward also sent in proof; was subpensed before the Grand Jury; did not go voluntarily, though he had heard of the indictment; answerd all questions, but refused to disclose one name; did not believe he (witness) was amenable to the law in giving these bribes; did not refuse to answer for lear of criminsting himself; understood from Ward that he declined to sign the last bills of witness's for fear of losing his place; went to Albany to get the amount due him in the tax levy; Ward did not state he would certify the bills in any condition named—but acknowledged to several parties that the bills were correct; afficially produced which Mr. Stevens's office, his lawyer, by Mr. Stevens's effice, his lawyer, by Mr. Stevens'clerk; it was a reply to the affidavit of Mr. Ward; spoke to Mr. Richardson and others to endeavor to get Mrs. Ward to refer the bills; never spoke to Mr. Alex. Mason about Mr. Ward; knew John and Francis Hotaling, and Peter Colton, not Mr. Hope or Hall; Thomas Colton came up to his house with snother gentleman to endeavor to get witness to settle the matter of the bills privately with Ward was in Colton's place, and said The Arlas would give Ward jesse; Peter Colton said it would serve Ward right; made no threats, unless that could be called one; was not connected with The Arlas, and did not procure any article to be written; did not say he would be "averaged," had said since his removal that he should have been remove

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET IMPROVEMENTS ON TR

Edward Ewen. Superintendent of Street Improvements, was examined—Testified to Ward's holding office; did not know what Ward did in his official capacity, except certifying certain bills which was required.

Cross-examined—Do not know that any law or ordinance required Ward to certify the bills; whiness, himself, required Ward signature; knew about two uncertified bills of Slaight's Direct examination resumed—The bills were audited under ordinance directing the Superintendent of Street Improvements to audit all bills. The prosecution here rested.

A witness asked whether the Sidewalk Inspector was required to attend to the putting up of signa.

The Assistant District-Attorney read the ordinance to that effect.

to sudit all bills. The prosecution here rested.

A witness asked whether the Sidewalk Inspector was required to attend to the putting up of signs.

The Assistant District-Attermey read the ordinance to 'that effect.

Mr. Brady for the defense said that Mr. Ward bore an irreproachable character, and had once held the position of matter of the Navy bard workn en. He believed he could show that Mr. Slaight had deliberately and willfully misrepresented she facts, and was undertaking to prove by uncorroborated conversations that Ward had been dereils the cause he would not approve certain bills, for reasons which did not appear. This perseention, it would be shown, was set on foot by Shaight to endeavor to coerce Ward to approve bills which he had positively declared he would not certify. It was impossible that Ward would refuse to certify the last bill, when he was making so much money out of it. The fact that Slaight went to Albany and tried to get his bill at in the tax levy, instead of sueing the city, was evidence that the claim was not good and the fact that Ward refused to certify the bill, even for that purpuse, proves that Ward was henset and conscientious. Both parties agreed in one thing and one only, that Ward refused to certify earthin bills, Mr. Brady contended that either Mr. Ward was not guilty, or that Mr. Slaight was also guilty for the law applied as much to those who gave bribes as those who accepted tham, though he denied that the fact was proven. Mr. Brady instead, as matter of law, that under the statute on which he indictment was made, the accused must have done something in an official capacity, not as an individual, to make him amenable to the law. There was no power in the Corporation, or any department thereof, empowering Mr. Ward to make a contract, which he must have made to be come amenable under this statute. Mr. Brady insisted Dat, in truth. Ward to make a contract, which he must have made and individual to marant a conviction under the statute. Wr. Brady insisted Cast, in truth. Wa

he would withdraw his charges from the Street Commission; Slaight said Mr. Purser had advanced him money, and he did not want him to lose.

Cross-examined—Up to 21 was clerk in several stores, then three years in the Custom-House; six months did nothing, and two years had been clerk in the Street Department; knew Ward five years; intimately two years; asked Ward whether Slaight had paid him money; Ward denied it; Ward said he had once borrowed \$25 of Slaight, but loaned him beak \$10, and paid one of Slaight's hands \$12, but did not account for the \$3; Ward got a salary of \$1,000 or \$1,200; Mr. Ward said Slaight wanted him to sign certain bills but he had refused, because the bills were not correct, when Ward threatened him; but Ward said he did not care for Slaight; told Ward of the request of Slaight that he should sign the bills; never told Slaight Ward would sign the bills on any condition, except one night, when the three were all together, he told Slaight Ward would sign the bills, probably, if he (Slaight) would agree to go for Havemeyer for Mayor.

Feter Hotaling testified—Held an appointment under Marshal Rynders; knew Slaight; once understood him to say if he did not get his money he would have satisfaction of Ward.

Bernard Romaski testified—Cocupation "disappointed politician;" knew Slaight intimately since September, 1859; heard him several times threaten Ward; once in his shop he showed some signs, which he said were thrown on his hands because Ward would not approve his bills; once said if Ward did not sign the bills would make him smart for it; another time said he would have revence and fetch him up before the 6 rand Jury; this was between the two elections, going up in an Eighth avenue car.

Cross examined—Was in California and lived on his capital;

Cross examined—Was in California and lived on his capital

Cross examined—Was in Californis and lived on his capital;
before he went kept a liquor store four months; before that was
in Washington Market dealing in produce, and lost \$7,600; had
a feeling against Ward because he opposed him for Councilman;
was stately more friendly; never received money or even the
sompliment of a drink from Ward; never spoke to him about
Ward.

James S. Lucas testified—Is a painter; knew Slaight since last
April; heard him in Angust say he would have satisfaction of
Ward; first part of June told Slaight he could bring certain influence to get a certain job; Slaight was to join; both saw their
friends, and that night Slaight said it would cost \$500 to secure
the work; Slaight then sait that Ward had never asked of him
one single sou, in any shape. the work; Slaight then said that Ward had never asked of him one single son, in any shape. Cross-examined—This was while Slaight was putting up street

one single sou, in any shape.

Cross-examined—This was while Slaight was putting up street signs.

The defense here tested.

Mr. Brady summed up for defense, contending that all the testimony showed that Mr. Ward never made any corrupt bargain, and could not be held amenable.

The Assistant District Attorney (Mr. Sedgwick) summed up for the prosecution, claiming that if Slaight was to be believed. Ward must be convicted. He applied himself to show that Slaight's statement had been in no way impeached. The fact that the defense did not undertake to impeach his honesty and character, is the best proof that he is honest and pure. As to Ward refusing to sign the Assistant's bills because he believed them to be false; the fact that he approved the first bill, was evidence enough that he had no such belief. As to Lucas's statement that Slaight said Ward never received money, the District Attorney showed that Slaight himself did not say he gave any money until after his conversation with Lucas.

The Jury at their request, were then allowed to separate, to receive the Judge's charge on Thursday morning.

PLEA OF GUILTY.

Ennis Folks, colored, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and plead guilty to manelaughter in the first degree, in eassing the death of Mary Stuart. Filks wished immediate sentence, as he said he was sick and tired of staying in the Tombs deling nothing. The Assistant District Attorney would not consent to the sentence until Thursday, as he said he knew nothing of the case, and some injustice might be done which he would avoid Adjourned to Taursday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-JELY 2.-Before THE POST-OFFICE DEFALCATION-ISAAC V. FOWLER'S BOND-INJUNCTION AGAINST EXECUTION OF WAR

ROND—INJUNCTION AGAINST EXECUTION OF WARRANT OF DISTRESS.

The United States agt. George Law and Gustavus G. Conover.
This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the
United States Marshal from levying on the goods, chattles, lands
and bereditaments of the defendants as sureties in the sum of
\$\psi\times 0.00 for Issac V. Fowler, late Portunster, and default rit
the Government. The application was argued a fortnight ago
under the statute of the United States, and was based on the
ground that Fowler was a defaulter to the Government at the
time the bond was executed, and that such fact was known to
the Post-Office Department and the defendants were ignorant
of it.

the Post-Office Department and the defendants were ignorant of it.

This morning Judge Betts delivered his opinion on the motion. He decided that there was a serious charge against the Post-Office Department, as to the concealment of certain facts in relation to Fow her being a defaulter to the Government at the time of the execution of the bend. This charge cought to be investigated, and for that purpose the Court would order two issues to be tied—one to be an issue of fact before a Jury, and the other an issue of law as to any concealment by the Post-Office Department. In the mean time he thought the complainants were entitled to reifer as against the execution of the warrant. He would therefore issue an injunction to restrain execution until the issues had been determined. In the mean time, the complainants should give a bond in the sum of \$200,000 to abide any judgment the United States should obtain against them.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-July 2-

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—JEEY 2.—
Before Commissioner STILWELL.
Richard Lacey, a sailor on board the American vessel David Stewart, was arrested on a charge of steeling the clothing of the mate of the vessel. The evidence disclosed that the prisoner was under the impression that the mate had taken his clother and in reverge he went to the mate's cabin took his clothing and threw it overboard. The Commissioner committed him for trial.

Before Commissioner Bernards

Before Commissioner BRIDGHAM.

SUPERIOR COURT-Special Term-July 3.-Before Justice Taylor et al. agt. Keegan et al.—Exceptions settled.
Young sgt. Willett.—Form of judgment that plaintiff
may enter settled.
Frost agt. Jay et al.—Judgment settled.

Before Justice Ronautson.

Langley agt. Clickener et al.—Motion denied with 87 costs with liberty to renew.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TREE-JULY 3.—Before Justice SUPREMEASD.

DECISIONS.

Duncan et al. agt. The Farmers' and Mechanics' In-

Duncan et al. agt. The Farmers' and Mechanics' In-france Company et al.—Order settled, and findings of law and fact signed.

Donnelly agt. The Mayor, &c.—Referred to Na-thaniel Jarvis, jr., e.q.

Peek agt. Wilin et al.—Motion granted on payment of costs of term, and \$10 for the motion.

Peek agt. Willis et al.—Motion granted on payment
of costs of term, and \$10 for the motion.
In re. Island City Bank.—Motion granted so far as
to order the costs in this case to be set of sgainst so much of the
judgment against the defendant, with \$10 costs of motion.

Bliss et al agt. Steinfeld.—The defendant was only
table to arrest, under the first subdivision of section 179, and should
only be required to give the ordinary undertaking. In other re,
spects the order of arrest is sustained. No costs on this motion.

Before Justice Surranians.

Willoughy H. Reed agt. Martha Reed.—Report confirmed and diverce granted.

william Schwartz agt. Matilda Schwartz.—Report Continued and divorce granted.

Bits et al. agt. Nelson.—Motion for judgment granted with \$10 costs.

Graham agt. Robinson.—Motion granted and judgment ordered for plaintiff with \$10 costs.

In re, petition of Isaiah Keyser to vacate assessment for regulating a d grading Second avenue.—Application denied and metition dismissed.

for regulating a d grading Second avenue —Appliand petition dismissed.

Hazelton agt. Clark et al.—Case settled. Humphreys agt. Norsworthy et al.—Motion injunction and receiver denied with \$10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-JULY 3-Before Judge Henry Bogert, who snatched a buckskin purse con-

Henry Bogert, who smatched a buckskin purse containing \$20 from the hand of Miss Cornells Wiggins of the River.
House at Harlem on the 4th of June, while that lady was walking by berself in Waverley place, was arranged on the charge of "larceuty of money from person," and was sent to the State Prison four years on a plea of guilty.

Geo McWood pleaded guilty of entering the store of Charles H. Watson, No. 55 Nassur-st., in the latter part of May last, and

ca. Bank for the sum of \$450, which smooth variety of the total of the total of the court sentenced him to Sing Sung for three years.

Ann Logan, a good-looking English woman of about 21, was tried for the accend time, on a charge of bigany, the Jury having disagreed on the previous trial. The complainant is William Kinune, who allease that he married the defendant about eight mouths ago, and before the honeymoon was over was surprised by the return of a former husband, duly married three years ago, in the shape of a colored cook belonging to the ship Emeraid Isle. In Jefense of the prisoner it was urged that she often had a peculiar kind of fit, during the paroxysm of which she did not know what she was doing, and that she married the negro cook under such circumstances. The Jury, after a long absence, to tunned with a verifict of conviction, and Judge Russell sent the weman to the State Prison for two years.

Slass Herbert was arraigned for robbery in the first degree, and pleaded gaility of grand larceny. Nicholas Roche, a resident of Cherry street, passed the night of the 3d of Aoril at No. 97 James street, and about 6 o'clock next morning stumbled into the hallway leading into the yard, where the defendant caught him around the neck with his arm, threw bim, and, with the assistance of accomplices, who kicked and beat him, robbed him of a watch worth \$25; after which, the whole gang field, and the prisoner was not seen again by the complainant until the 22d of June, when an officer was called to arrest him. Judge Russell sent him to the State Prison for 5 years.

Adjourned until Thursday.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT THE SING SING STATE PRISON.

About 14 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the night patrol in the yards adjacent to the workshops of the Prison at Sing Sing, discovered a sheet of flame issuing from the room in the cabinet manufactory, where tur pentine, paint, and other combustibles were stored. The alarm was at once given, the steam hydrants attached to the various works were put in play, and the engines of the village were speedily on the ground. But it was found impossible to check the progress of the flames, and the entire cabinet shop, 200 feet long and three stories in hight, was burned to ashes. The Prison storehouse, only separated by a narrow carriageway from the destroyed building, was several times ignited, and was only saved by the exertions of the

firemen. tempted the least disturbance, and, as the workshops are entirely vacated at night, no damage was done to human life. As to the cause of the conflagration, a diversity of opinion exists, some thinking it the work of incendiaries, but more that it caught from the fires in the engine-room, which were fed with shavings in so careless a manner as to excite wonder that such a disaster has not occurred long before the present time.

CITY ITEMS.

BULL'S HEAD .- A full report of the cattle marke for the week, made up one day in advance, on account of the Fourth coming upon the regular market day will be found in another part of this sheet. In conse quence of a very large decrease in the supply this week, equal to over one-fourth of the total last week, a very strong effort was made yesterday morning to advance the price. It was only partially successful, so far as the very best bullocks were concerned, a small portion of which sold at prices equivalent to 91 cents a pound for the mest, sinking hide, fat, and offal. This was an advance of about half a cent, but this did not extend to the lower grades the sellers of which declared that the prices offered by buyers were generally lower than they were willing to pay the week previous. All other butchers' animals have declined in price materially, and we have no doubt that there would have been a decided decline upon all beef cattle if it had not been for the anxiety of buyers to complete all their purchases in one day, to get ready for the annual feast and folly of bad rum, and noise, and smoke of the Fourth of July. At a late hour in the afternoon there is every prospect that a portion of the cattle will be left over, and no prospect of a second day market.

THE GREAT EASTERN - Yesterday was the opening day for visitors to the Great Eastern. According to previous notice, the fee charged for admission was \$1, and, in accordance with what was set forth in THE TRIBUNE as to that charge, visitors were very few. The number on board was variously estimated at 900, 1,200, and 1,500. Although each paying visitor had to pass through a patent register which, at the hour of closing, gives the unmistakable number, that information was refused to our reporter. A large crowd of visitors is expected to-day. It appears that the largest number of visitors which were on board the ship in any one day in England was 7,500, at half-a-crown, or 60 cents American currency, each.

THE TRIP OF THE ADRIATIC .- The running time of the Adrintic on her last trip (allowing for difference of time between Southampton and Liverpool) occupied about nine days and twenty hours. On her outward trip, the run was performed to Cowes in nine days, two hours, and thirty minutes, or equal only to eight days eighteen hours to Liverpool.

CHILDREN GOING WEST .- Yesterday afternoon an nnusually interesting group of children started for new homes and usefulness in the West, forwarded thither under the auspices of Mr. Charles L. Brace and the Children's Aid Society. Thirty-five boys and girls, of ages varying from four to fifteen years, assembled at Clinton Hall, and thence were conveyed to the depot of the Erie Railroad, by which route they proceede Westward in the 5 o'clock train. This is the twelfth company sent out by Mr. Brace since last New-Year's Day. About four hundred children in all have thus been saved from the vice and rain of street life in New-York, through the agency of this admirable charity within the six months now at a close.

Among the little ones gathered at Clinton Hall yes terday, one group of four brothers and sisters, embracing two girls, aged respectively thirteen and nine years, and two boys of eight and four, was especially

All the four possessed attractive features, and were gentle, modert and intelligent in demeanor. On inquiry, we learned that they were half-orphans, whose father, now deceased, had been a respectable pro-fessional man. After his death, their mother became distressed for means, and, in an unfortunate hour, commenced a downward career. She is now the keeper of a disreputable house, but her heart still yearns for her children. Longing to have them far away from the contaminating scenes in which she moves herself, she has consigned them to the parental care of the C. A. Society, which now sends them to the West-there, it is trusted, to became good men and women, under the influences of a natural, healthy, rural life. Those interested in the Society state that its sphere of action contracts and expands in direct ratio with the amount contributed by the benevolent for its support; that an immense quantity of good work is left undone, for the want of more ample means. In certain Wards, for instance, they are not yet able to establish their Industrial Schools, and set their visitors to work. Will not all, who sympathize with this, one of the most direct and noble of those nissionary enterprises that are manifestly doing good every day, put their hands in their pockets and do whatever is within their means for the destitute and vagrant children of this great city?

EIGHTH WARD CAMPAIGN CLUB .- A number of the ubstantial men of this Ward met on Monday evening at Waterman's, corper of Varick and Canal streets, for the purpose of forming a Club. The room was well filled by some of the most intelligent and respectable men of the Ward. On motion of Mr. Joseph Edgerley, ex-Conneilman Avery was called to the chair, and Mr. J. M. Murray appointed Secretary. Some brief but pertinent remarks were made by the Chair, and others. The gentlemen present then on motion proceeded to form the Eighth Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club by the election of the following efficers: President, ex-Ald. Wm. Tucker; Vice-Presidents, J. M. Murray, Thos. G. Baker, L. Avery; Secretaries, Edwin H. Pierce; James R. Gilmore; Treasurer, A. F. Brady. A Committee of three were appointed to wait on the President elect, Chasseur, Zouave, and their own peculiar drill.

and inform him of his election. The gentlemen precent they proceeded to sign the roll, to which nearly forty names were speedily attached. After some fur-ther routine business the Club adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

EARLY VEGETABLES AND FRUIT .- Since June 30, 6,740 bbls. vegetables, 565 boxes peaches, 3,659 water-melons, and 372 mushmelons have arrived by the vari-ous steamships plying between Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, and this city.

Excise Commissioners.—Mesars, Holmes and Hau kett met yesterday morning, and granted eighteen li-censes at \$30 each. Fifteen of the applicants were innkeepers and the others storekeepers. The Board will next meet on Thursday at 12 m.

CONTRACT AWARDED .- The contract for laying a heavy "three and four feet main pipe from the pipe chamber of the receiving reservoir at Eightieth street, through Fourth avenue to Forty-second street, and thence eastwardly to any point which may hereafter be designated," which was laid over by the Croton Board on Monday in consequence of some informality, was awarded yesterday to Andrew J. Hackley, at

A series of convenient guide-books to the principal fashionable Summer routes has been published by A. Harthill & Co., including the tour to the White Mountains, Niagara Falls, Montreal and Quebec, and the Mississippi River, with descriptive notices of the leading objects of interest.

EARLY VEGETABLES AND FRUIT .- There has arrived from the South since June 30, 6,740 barrels of vegetables, 505 boxes peaches, 3,659 water melons, and 372 musk melons, by the various steamships plying from Savannah, Charleston, and Norfolk shis city.

THE QUARANTINE DAMAGES COMMISSION.-The Quarantine Damages Commission resumed their investigations yesterday at Mr. Sweeney's office, in Wall street, Mr. E. W. Leavenworth presiding. Several witnesses were examined in reference to the various articles of property, for the destruction of which Dr. Thompson claimed damages. The investigation will be continued at the same place to-morrow; and on Friday the defense will proceed to offer testimony. The examination of witnesses in the interest of Richmond County will take place on Staten Island. The Commissioners are anxious to have all the testimony before them as early as possible, that they may be able to report, according to the terms of their appointment on the 15th of August.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MAN,-Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest yesterday at the New York Hospital on the body of Henry J. S. Lear, 20 years of age, formerly residing at No. 119 Leonard street, who died from the effects of a dese of strychnine, taken for the purpose of ending his life. About four months ago, young Lear, who was the only son of a widowed mother, ran away from home and was gone for two months. He then returned, but would give no satisfactory explanation of his absence. Shortly afterward he disappeared again for several days, taking with him some jewelry and clothing, but returned without those articles. This he repeated several times, his mother never being able to account for his strange actions. At last he yielded to her sorrowful entreaties, and told her that he was married, but refused to divulge either the name or residence of his wife. Lately he has appeared very downcast and dejected, but would make no explanation regarding the cause of his distress. On Monday he procured a quantity of strychnine, and having swallowed a portion of it, was soon taken with convulsions. He was taken to the Hospital, where death ensued shortly after. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of sui cide. The following letter was found in his possession:

cide. The following letter was found in his possession:

TO MY DRAN MOTHER.

SA CRDAY, June 20, 1960.

Dear Mother: I now write you these few lines that you may see that I have some respect for you, though you thought I had none since I ran away from home. But forget the past, and pray for me that I may not be tortured in the next world. I have suffered enough in this, and am determined to die, therefore vray for me. I am tired of life, and de not want to live any longer. It is true that I have not treated you well, but I hope you will freque me. My love to my annt, and ask her to forgive me. I know you will fred better when you know what has become of me. Tell all who may inquire after me that I am dead. Mother, have a care of J P—; do not trust him too much; he will fix you as he did me—get out of you all that he can, and then you may go. Dear Mother, please forgive me; I have been a bad son, but ask your forgiveness. People thought I had no feeling, but I assure you I have. Please let my employers know that I feel ashamed for my conduct toward you in their presence; they can never say that I wronged them out of a cent. Dear mother, please pray for me, that I may not go to bell.

I remain your son, dead or alive,

Mrs. J. G. Lear, No. 119 Leonard street.

Mrs. J. G. LEAR, No. 119 Leonard street.

THIEVING SERVANT GIRL .- An Irish servant girl, by the name of Mary Hamilton, having as many aliases as situations, was yesterday arrested by officer Second of the 7th precinct, charged with having robbed several of her employers. It was Mary's practice to obtain a situation, ascertain where the valuables were kept, and then make off between two days with such were to be obtained. Wright Putney complains of having lest \$45 worth of goods through her instru-mentality; J. H. P. Dawson of No. 774 Pacific street at Brocklyn, says Mary took \$70 worth of plate and clothing from him: Frederick Guterman of No. 28 Orchard street, says the same in regard to a quantity of her bed clothing: Sophia Lynch of Front street, deposed to having lost \$80 in watches, &c., on account of employed Mary; Wm. W. Fowler, of No. 9 Mortor street, lost \$40 worth of property, and therefore makes complaint. There are several other complainants yet to come. Mary admitted the thefts, and was com-

FOUR CHILDREN POISONED WITH BLUE INK .- On Monday afternoon two children aged about four years, named Eugene Cisco and Ann Wright, living in the tenement house No. 161 West Twenty-eighth street, found a bottle partially filled with blue ink in the street. They filled the bottle up with water and drank the contents. Soon after both were seized with violent vomiting, and in spite of prompt medical attendance, both died at an early hour yesterday morning. Two other children who partook of the contents of the bottle, were also taken sick, and now lie in a critical condition. Dr. Beach held a post mortem examination on the bodies of the deceased children, and was of opinion that death was caused by the poison contained in the ink. Coroner Gamble impanneled a Jury in the case, but the inquest was adjourned to allow a chemical analysis of the intestines to be made.

UNITED STATES ZOUAVE CADETS OF CHICAGO. This military organization, numbering 61 men rank and file, under command of Capt. E. E. Ellsworth, left Chicago on Monday on a tour extending to Detroit, Buffalo Rochester, Utica, Syracuse, Albany, and New-York. They are expected here on the 10th inst. On their return they will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. The tour will occupy twenty days, and will cost from \$8,000 to \$10,000. By the rules of their organization the members are

By the rules of their organization the members are interdicted from entering, under any circumstances, drinking salcons, at any hour of the day or night, except when compelled by imperative business; from entering houses of ill-fame, gambling salcons, or from playing billiards in any public salcon. The penalty of violating these restrictions is expalsion.

The Cadets will bring with them their entire equipments and uniforms, consisting of one fall dress of blue and buff, a chasseur uniform (French) of blue and red, and a Zouave uniform.

Their drills consist of scaling walls over the inclined plains formed by the backs of their stooping comrades, and again, by the sheer lifting power of the left arm; fighting as skirmishers from all positions, à la Hardee; executing the dashing bayonet exercise, and, in point of fact, all the movements which science has invented to render the modern light infantry man perfect in the art of man-killing.

On their arrival in this city they will be received by a detachment of sixty men of the 6th Regiment, Governor's Guard, Col. J. C. Pinckney, after which both commands will proceed to the Astor House and breakfast. The same day they will give an exhibition drill in the Park, in the presence of the Mayor, Common Council, and the officers of the First Division New-York State Militis. The drill will consist of five hundred movements, divided between Scott's, Hardee's, York State Militis. The drill will consist of five hun-dred movements, divided between Scott's, Hardeo's,

They will accept Col. Pinckney's hospitality, and the the 6th Regiment Armory as a temporary head-quarters. Each Zonave is furnished with rations.

CANKER WORMS.

CANKER WORMS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Your recent articles upon the canker worm, which is so seriously devastating the foliage of the city, etir me up to lay before your readers the information which some years of careful observation have cnabled me to, gain respecting this pest of our neighborhood. I do this the moto, because I notice some suggestions in your issue of to-day which look to the adoption of remedies; and before any remedy is tried it is essential that we have some assurance that it will be effectual.

I was a student in New-Haven at the time when the rawage of the insect were so severe in that city, and witnessed the extreme

sential that we have some assurance that it will be effectual.

I was a student in New Haven at the time when the ravages of the insect were so severe in that city, and witnessed the entreme desclation which the creatures produced. The magnificent class which are the glory of that beautiful city, stood bare and wintry at the end of June, with every vestige of their foliage utterly consumed. I noticed, and have since repeatedly observed, how perfect a protection is afforded by the metallic girdle which you describe. Whether the plan of a Mr. Taylor, spoken of in your article, is an improvement, I am not able to say.

The whole merit of the plan, however, consists in its adaptation to the habits of the insect. The female—which deposits its eags upon the body and branches of the tree before the opening of the Spring—is wingless, apterous, as we say in Entomology; and being incapable of flying, is effectually arrested by the barrier which is presented by such an open tube encircling the tree. The protection is complete, the application is easy, and the remdy is effectual.

One fact, however, is to be taken into view, which effectually alters the case with us. After familiar study of our New Tork insect for several years past, I am convinced that it is an entirely different appears, of different habits in many respects; and above all, different in the one particular which gives all its value to the New-Haven remedy; our species possesses fully the power of flight. Its progress, therefore, to the body and limbs of the tree for the purpose of depositing its eggs, can never be in the least arrested by any such measures as your article proposes to adopt. Protection against the worm in our city can be obtained only by the same method by which New-Haven berived hers, viz: the thorough and careful study of the habits of our own species of insect.

The very positive assurance of your correspondent, Mr. Webb,

The very positive assurance of your correspondent, Mr. Webb, that "it is a law of nature that all the millers which produce the measuring worm have no wings by which they can siy one "inch," is in the main true, though perhaps rather strongly stated; but it applies only to the canker worm of New-England. Our species may be seen flying abundantly, both males and females, ascending above the tops of our highest trees, and reaching the large branches with absolute case. After having observed the whole process very carefully, I am in a position to speak confidently about it; and I beg to as are your readers that any attempt blindly to imitate the New-Haven method will only prove a mistaken and upprofitable, because ignorant, attempt. In order to ascertain with greater certainty the truth upon this point, I transmitted specimens of our New-Yerk miller last summer to Mr. E. C. Herrick, the accomplished Librarian of In order to ascertain with greater certainty the truth upon this point, I transmitted specimens of our New-York miller last Summer to Mr. E. C. Herrick, the accomplished Librarian of Yale Gollege, whose investigations of the New-Haven canker worm were published at length some years ago in The American Journal of Science, and received from him the assurance that my impression that the two species were entirely distinct, was no doubt correct. Mr. H. also concurred with me in thinking that the power of flight possessed by the New-York moth would require entirely different methods for the prevention of its ravages.

require eatirely different methods for the prevention of Moravages.

The one method which my observation has suggested as effectual, consists in thoroughly acraping the tree after the eggs of the moth have been deposited upon it. The worm with us does not, as in New-Haven, go into the ground and remain there till the Winter, but goes through its changes in a very brief period. After coming down from the tree, it lays itself up in a cocoon formed of a few thin fibres of silk, in the crevices of the bark of the trees which it frequents, or upon posts and feaces near the tree. There the insect may now be found undergoing its change. After about a fortsight it comes forth in the shape of a white moth, somewhat less than an inch long. At that period our parks and public squares are alive with these millery; the grass is studded, the paths covered, the air filled with them. Any one may easily satisfy himself of their power of flight by a careful observation of them. The antenne or feelers projecting from the head are in the males feathered, or entomologically pectinated; a row of fine fibres like the teeth of a comb lines each antenna upon one side; the females have the antenna point and straight; and they may also be distinguished by the larger size of the abdomen, which is distended by eggs. No difference, however, in the power of flight will be observed between the two series. On coming out from the cocoon the sexes meet, and the impregnated eggs are at once laid upon the bark of the tree. They may be seen in patches varying from a dozen to fifty, severen more—minute green globules which seen change to a dusky gray or brown, scarcely distinguishable in tint from the bark. They adhere by a glatinous secretion very firmly to the tree, and remain through the year till the warmth of another. Spring hatches them into life.

At any time after the eggs are laid in the beginning of July, and before they are hatched in the beginning of the following May, a careful scraping of the tree willisemove most of them, and so preve

A REGGING IMPOSITION.

HORACE GREELEY, eeq., N. Y.—Dear Sir: Poti-tions, purporting to be under the approval of yourself and other leading citizens of New-York, are in circulation throughout the If you have authorized any such thing, in either a public or

personal capacity, please give notice of the same in Tax Tais-une, or the contrary, as many are likely to be imposed on M the thing is a cheat. Truly yours, ARCH M. MORRISON. Any such paper in circulation is an imposture and

Sworn In .- William H. Tone was appointed and

sworn into office yesterday, as Inspector for regulating and grading Eighty-fourth street, under the Street Commissioner; Mr. Nicholas Mooney was similarly qualified as Assistant Health Warden of the Fourteenth Ward. DROWNED.—The body of Patrick Donohoe, whe

had been missing since Saturday night last, was found yesterday floating in the river at the Wall street Ferry. The deceased had been employed at that ferry as brilge tender, and when last seem was going out on the pier to light the signal lamps. It is supposed that the deceased, while reaching out to place the signals, fell into the water. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 50 years of age.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a boy, eight years of age, named George W. Knowlton, while playing in a lumber yard in Thirty six h street, was fatally injured in a consequence of a pile of lumber falling upon him. He was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 188 East Thirty-interactive, where he subsequently died. The jury summoned by Coroner Jackman rendered a verdict of accidental death. [Advertisement.]
MRS. WINSLOW,
MRS. WINSLOW,
MRS. Would Physician, has a Soor

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nume and Female Physician, has a Sootman Sixur ron Chilippain Theoremso, which greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the rums and reducing all fammation; will allay all pain, and is sitte to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States! It same old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CRITES BETTLE.

None genuiou unless the fac-timile of Curtes & Prinking New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. [Advertisement.]
PHRENOLOGY AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.—
Pref. FOWLER will remain at his rooms, and give Charte to citizens and strangers every day this week. His Cabinet, No. 308
Brondway, always open and Figure to visitors.

Prof. J. W. Powler of the Poughkeepsie Law School will speak in behalf of the Republican cause during the present campaign. Address Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

[Advertisement ]
HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE is the best article in the market for giving to gray or red hair a lifelike black or brown. See advertisement, in another column.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This old favorite place of and structions presented in the bills and advertisements quarantee full houses. Our friends, from both country and city, will be sure to find all the annuement and recreation they can desire there; for, in addition to the entire list of curtosities, spinade dramatic performances take place in the grand Lecture Rosen nearly every hour of the day and evening—the first commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

ADAMS'S CALIFORNIA MANAGERIE, where Old Adams performs with the most recolous Bears in the most actenishing manner, dancing and waitring with them, and where the great living Black Sea Lion is to be seen, in Thirteesth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, will be one of the most interesting places of resort in the city to day.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS,

MRYER'S MIRACULOUS,

VENNIN DESTROYER,

VENNIN DESTROYER,

VENNIN DESTROYER,

Exterminates RATS and MICE, ROACHER, WATER-BUGS and

GARDEN INSECTS. Principal Depot, No. 613 Broadway, Soid
by all Druggists.

Nervous Debility, local and general, Montal Depression, and Loss of Memory, cared by original and palestreatment, unattended by risk or the loss of time, by the incomparable—in this specialty—M. Laxnoov, Physican and Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stsin, New-York, from S. a. m. to 5 p. m., and Tucaday and Thursday evenings, from 7 to 2. See the handreds of testimenials in his popular book.